

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Kentucky

&

The United States of America

2003

Prepared by:
The Kentucky Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet, Department of Labor
In Cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Summary of Observations	3
Charts:	
Fatal Work Injuries by Location	
Kentucky.....	4
United States.....	5
Workplace Fatalities by Event or Exposure	
Kentucky.....	6
United States.....	7
Fatal Work Injuries by Occupation	
Kentucky.....	8
United States.....	9
Fatal Work Injuries by Industry	
Kentucky.....	10
United States.....	11
Fatal Work Injury Counts 1994 – 2003	
Kentucky.....	12
United States.....	13
Kentucky Tables:	
1. Fatal Work Injuries by Worker Characteristics and Location.....	16
Fatal Work Injuries by Primary Source of Injury.....	17
2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure and Major Private Industry Div...18	
3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation and Event or Exposure.....	20
4. Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-employed Workers by Industry.....	22
United States Tables:	
1. Fatal Work Injuries by Worker Characteristics and Location.....	26
Fatal Work Injuries by Primary Source of Injury.....	27
2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure and Major Private Industry Div...28	
3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation and Event or Exposure.....	29
4. Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-employed Workers by Industry.....	30
Acknowledgements	31

Introduction

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program was developed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to compile a comprehensive, accurate, and timely measure of fatal work injuries that occur during the year.

The CFOI program is a Federal/State cooperative program. The program was expanded to include all 50 states and the District of Columbia in 1992. This is Kentucky's twelfth year participating in the program.

The CFOI program currently includes private sector, public sector, military, self-employed, and certain volunteers. To be included in this report, the incident leading to the fatality must have occurred in the reference state (Kentucky) during the reference year (2003), and the fatality must be work-related according to the CFOI guidelines.

Many of these fatalities involve workers not covered under the jurisdiction of Federal or State agencies engaged in consultation-related, prevention-related, or regulatory activities in safety and health. Among these workers are the self-employed, laborers on small farms, and certain government employees. Thus CFOI data, which covers these workers may differ from data obtained through other administrative sources.

Timely information on all fatal occupational injuries were compiled from a variety of administrative sources including death certificates, motor vehicle traffic accident reports, medical examiners reports, newspaper articles, Kentucky and Federal Worker's Compensation reports and other government investigative reports. Each fatality was substantiated by either two independent source documents or one source document and a follow-up questionnaire to the employer or other contact (excluding next-of-kin) who had knowledge about the circumstances of the incident.

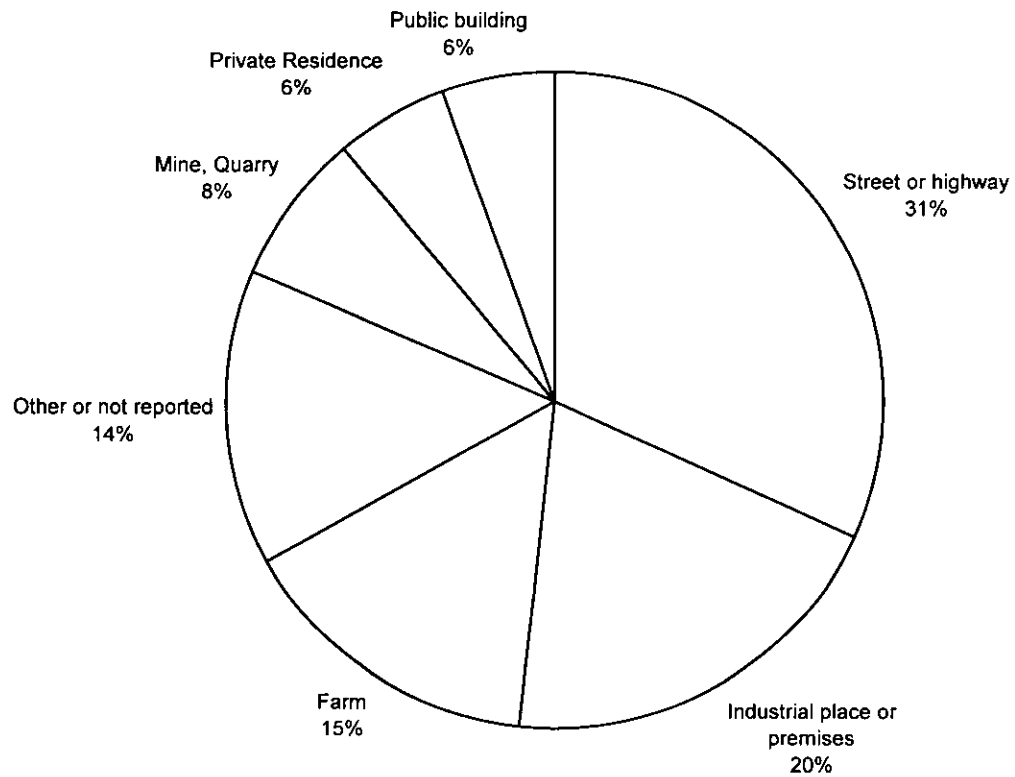
The Kentucky CFOI program provides useful data for identifying hazardous industries, occupations, activities, and equipment involved in work-related fatalities. The CFOI program gives both public and private analysts and leaders information that will lead to safer working conditions.

Summary of Observations

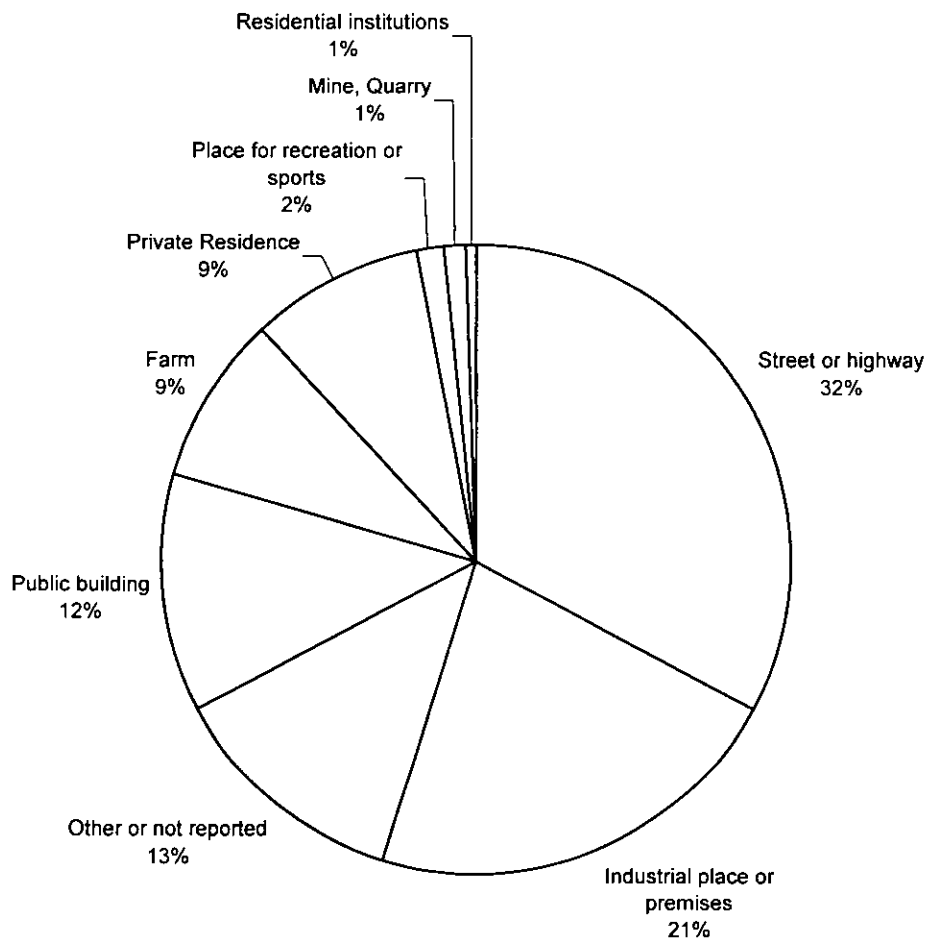
- ◆ The number of Occupational Fatalities in Kentucky has decreased from 146 in 2002 to 145 in 2003.
- ◆ Transportation Accidents and Contacts with Objects and Equipment were the two largest categories and together accounted for 70 percent of all fatal Events or Exposures with 77 and 25 respectively.
- ◆ Workers in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting industry experienced 20 percent of all deaths.
- ◆ The data indicate that the age range with the highest number of fatal occupational injuries was 35 to 44.
- ◆ White, non-Hispanics accounted for 95 percent (138) of work related fatalities.
- ◆ Accounting for 51 percent of work related fatal injuries in the State of Kentucky, Vehicles was the largest category of Primary Source.
- ◆ In 2003, Jefferson County had more fatal occupational injuries than any other county in the state.
- ◆ Of the 145 occupational fatalities in 2003, 136 were male and 9 were female.
- ◆ There were 6 workplace homicides in 2003.
- ◆ In 2003, 77 percent of the fatal occupational injuries were private and public sector wage and salary workers, while 23 percent were self-employed.

This report may be revised during the year to include any cases not included in this report due to late arrival of source documents.

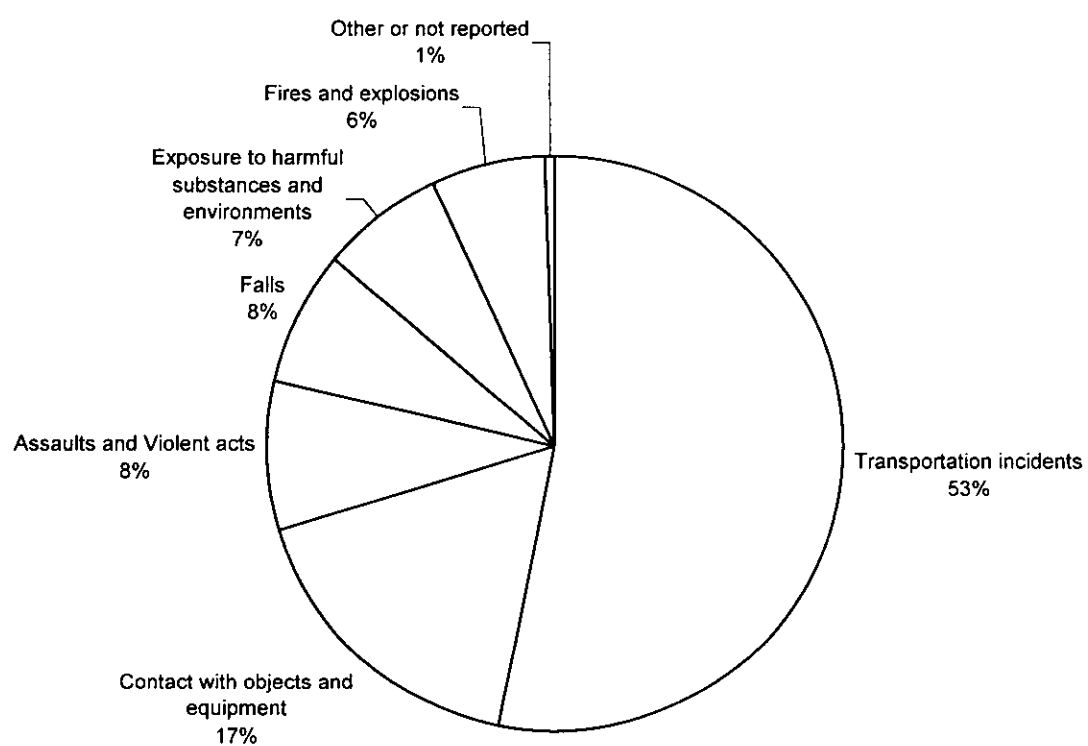
Fatal Work Injuries by Location Kentucky, 2003



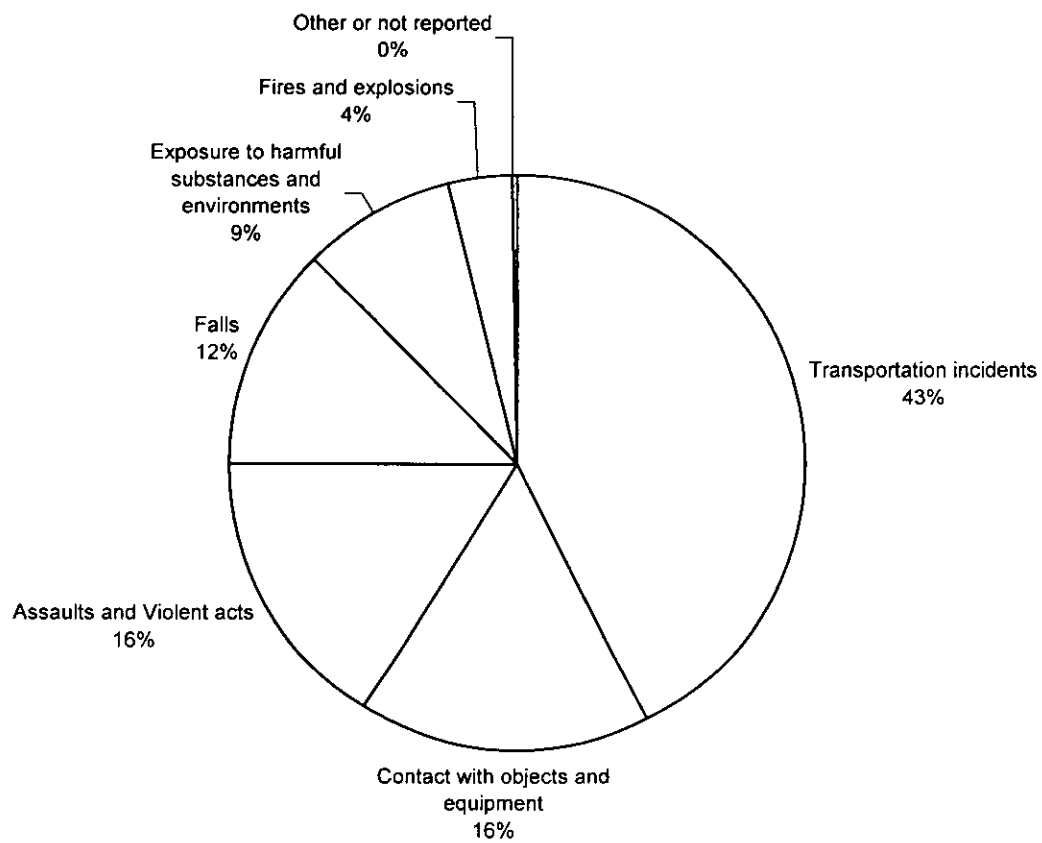
**Fatal Work Injuries by Location
United States, 2003**



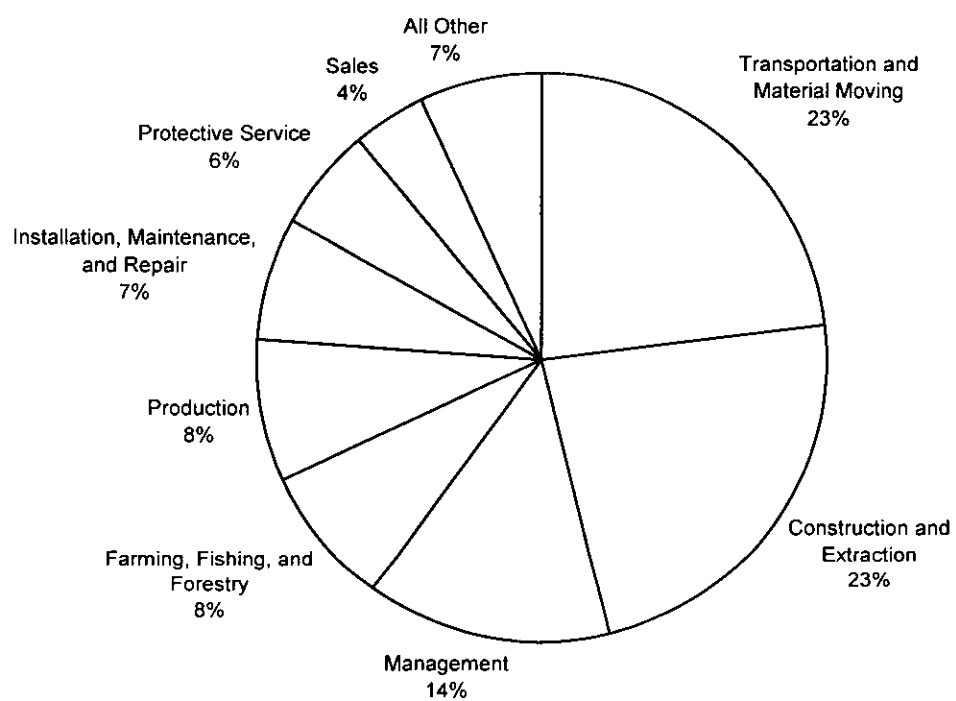
Workplace Fatalities by Event or Exposure Kentucky, 2003



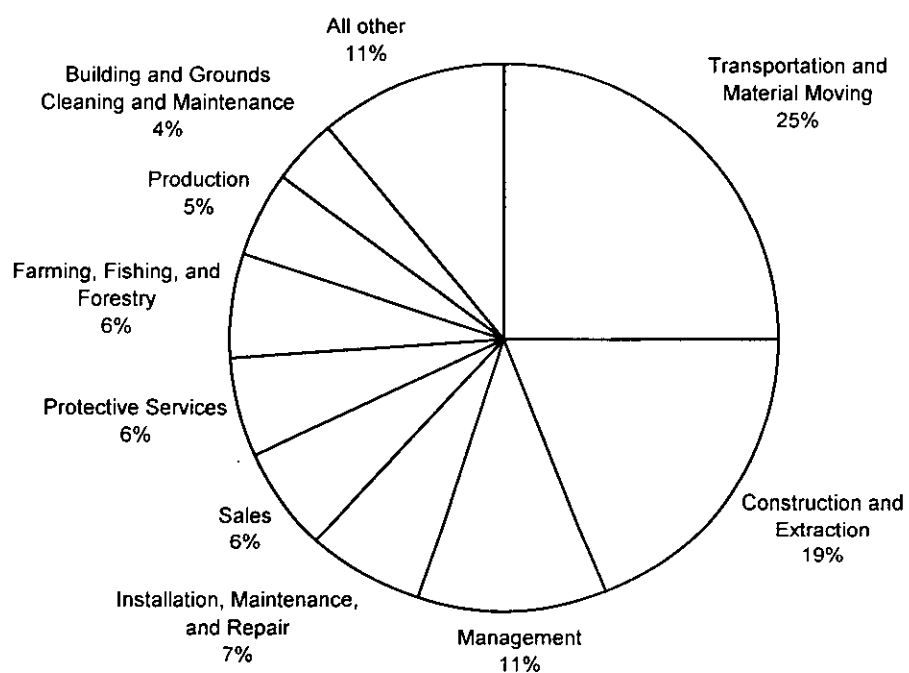
**Workplace Fatalities by Event or Exposure
United States, 2003**



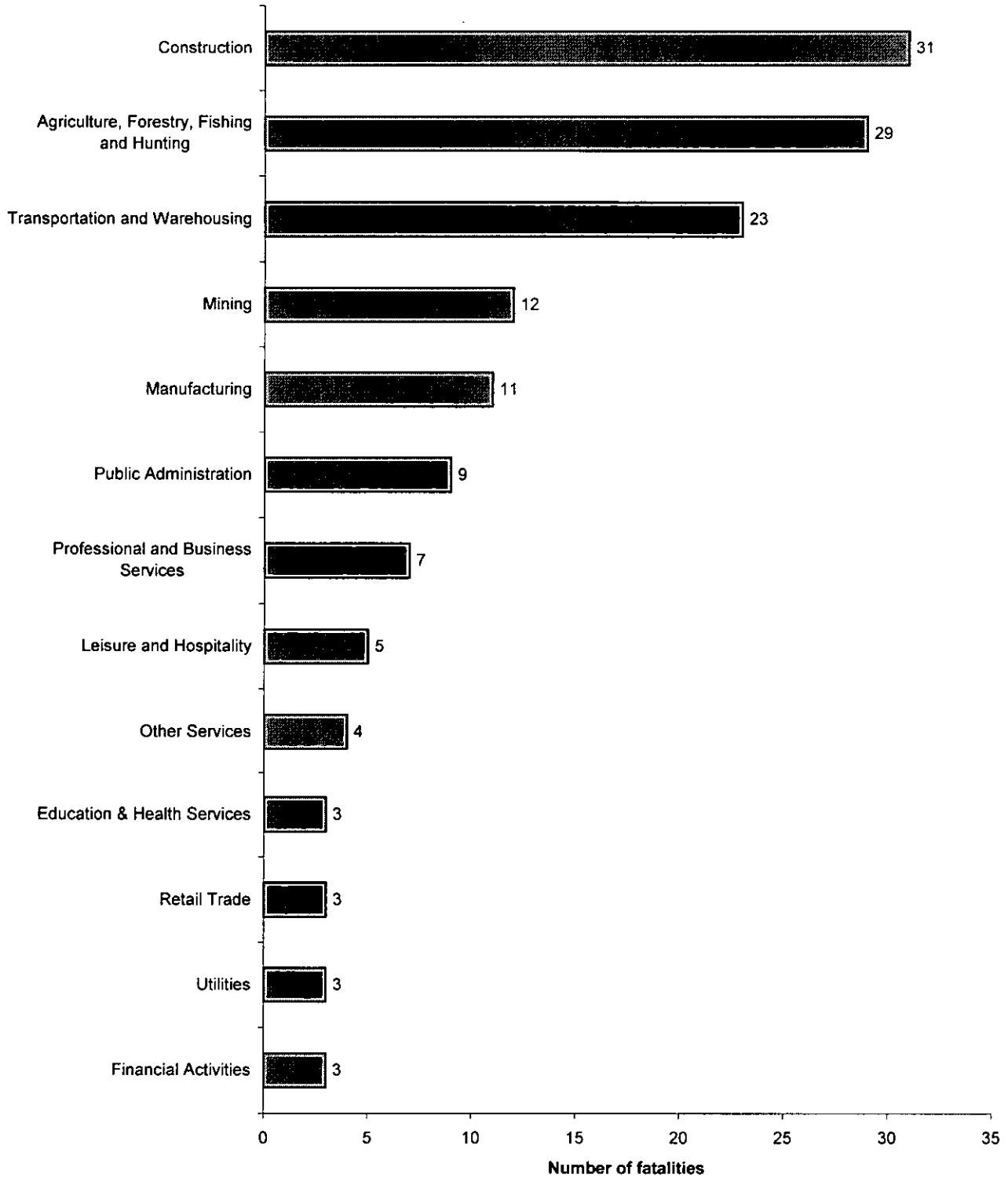
Fatal Work Injuries by Occupation Kentucky, 2003



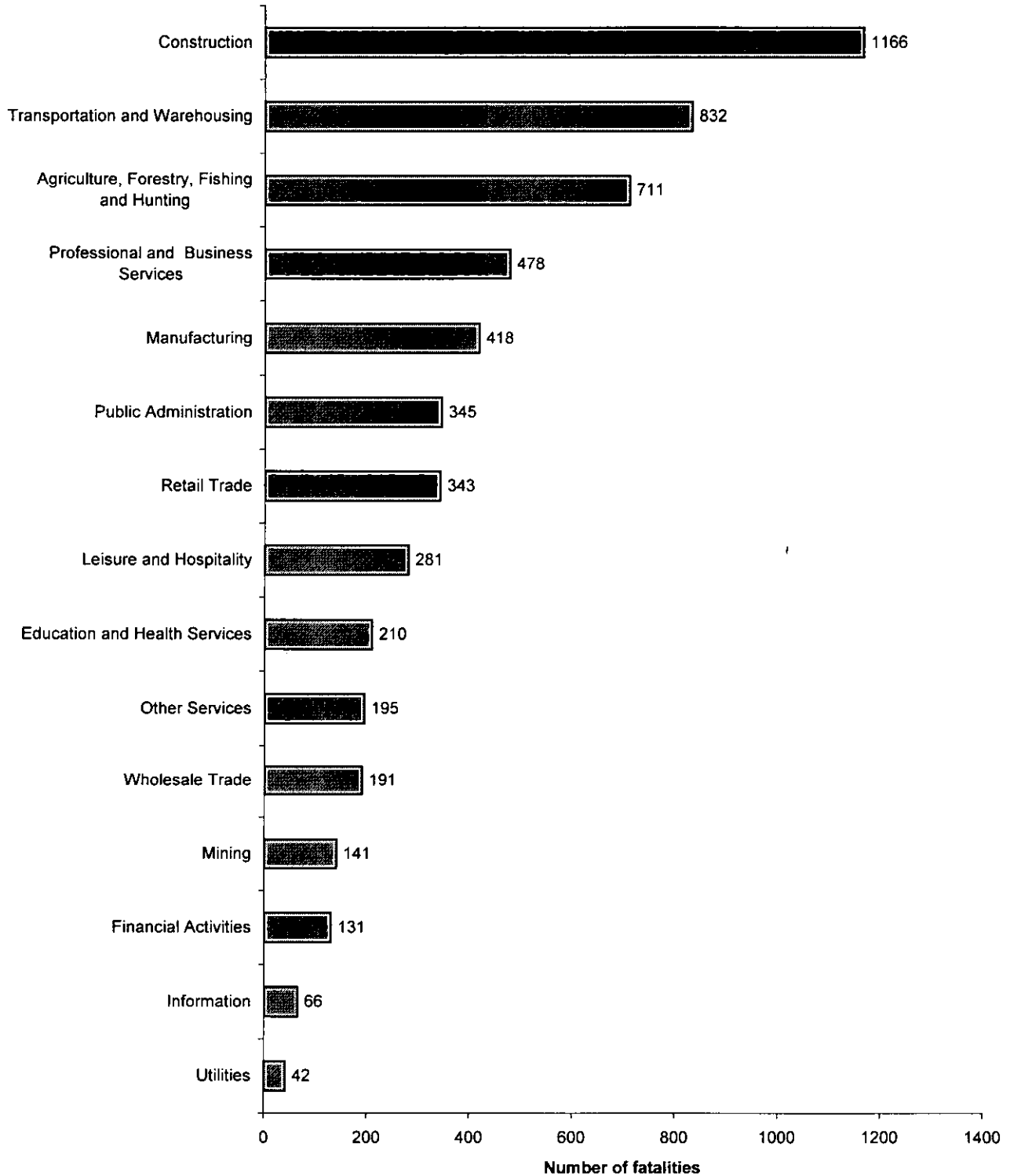
**Fatal Work Injuries by Occupation
United States, 2003**



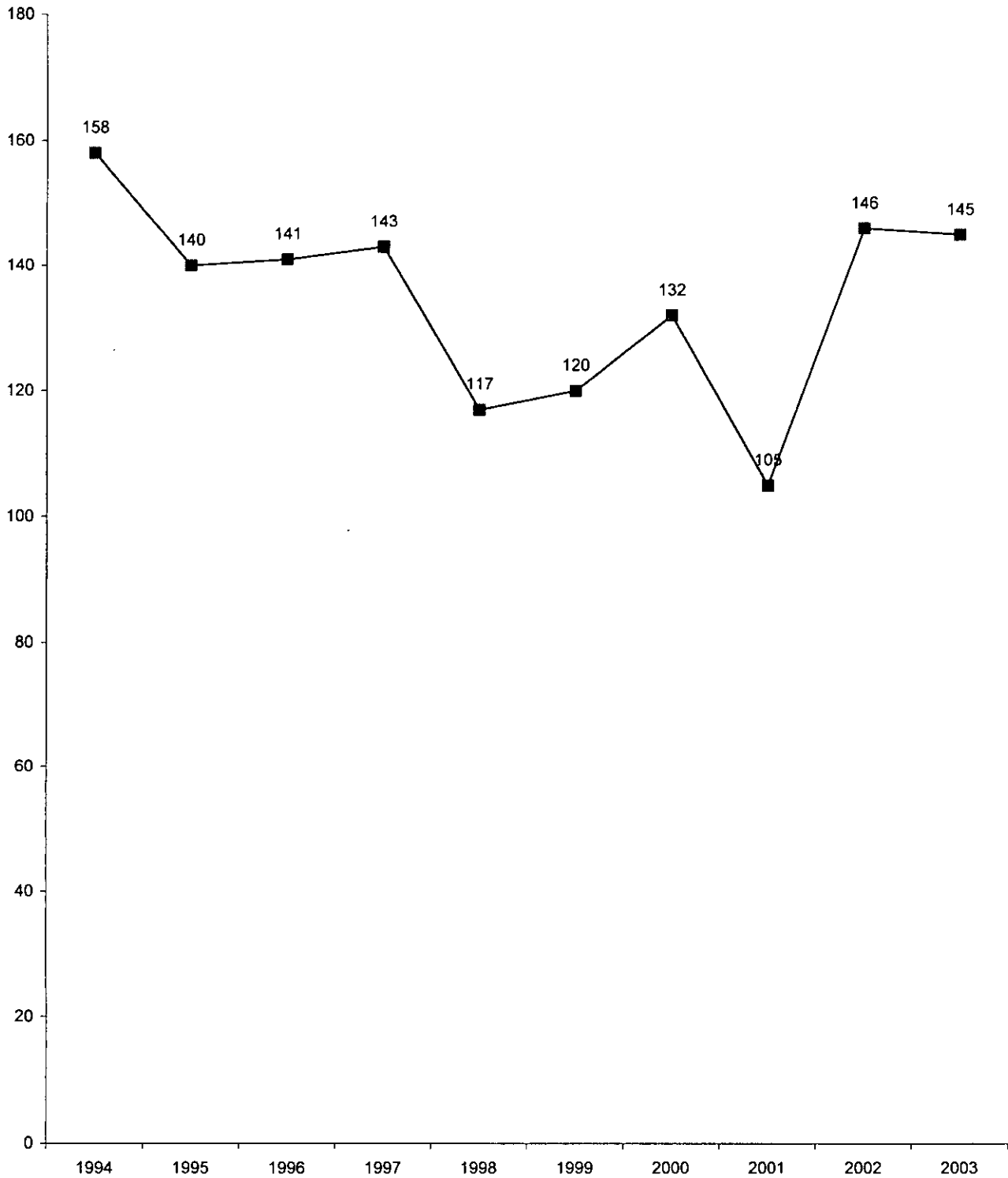
Fatal Work Injuries by Industry Kentucky, 2003



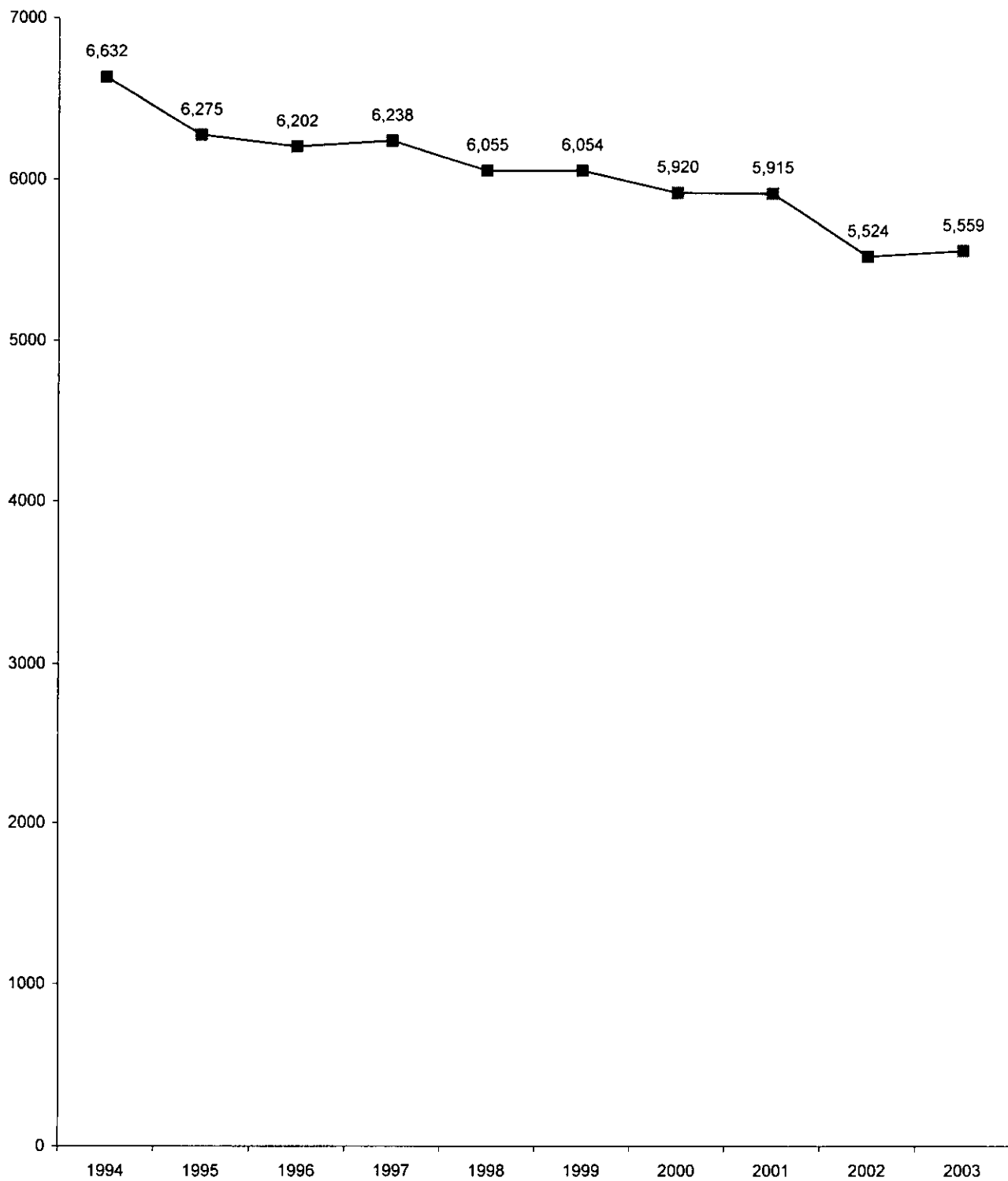
**Fatal Work Injuries by Industry
United States, 2003**



**Fatal Work Injury Counts
Kentucky, 1994-2003**



Fatal Work Injury Counts United States, 1994-2003



KENTUCKY

DATA TABLES

Table 1 Fatal Work Injuries by Worker Characteristics and Location, Kentucky, 2003

Gender:

Men	136
Women	9

Race or ethnic origin:

White, non-Hispanic	138
Black, non-Hispanic	3
Hispanic	3
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	--
Asian	--
Pacific Islander	--
Multiple races	--
Other or not reported	--

Age:

Under 16 years	--
16 to 17 years	--
18 to 19 years	--
20 to 24 years	9
25 to 34 years	18
35 to 44 years	38
45 to 54 years	32
55 to 64 years	28
65 years and over	18

Location:

Private residence	8
Farm	22
Mine, quarry	11
Industrial place and premises	29
Place for recreation or sports	--
Street and highway	46
Public building	8
Residential institutions	--
Other or not reported	19

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (more than 2 cases). Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 1a. Fatal Work Injuries by Primary Source of Injury, Kentucky, 2003

Primary source

Vehicles	74
Highway vehicles	49
Automobiles	11
Trucks	33
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	17
Forklifts	--
Tractors	15
Structures and surfaces	12
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	12
Machinery	12
Agriculture and garden machinery	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	10
Material handling machinery	--
Parts and materials	11
Machine, tool, and electric parts	5
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	9
Persons -other than injured worker	--
Robber	--
Co-worker, former co-worker	--
Trees, logs	6
Chemicals and chemical products	5
Tools, instruments, and equipment	--
Containers	--
Other	19
Bullets and pellets	8
Fire, flame, smoke	7

The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure and Major Private Industry 1 Division, Kentucky, 2003

Event or Exposure ²	Total fatalities number	Goods producing				Service producing							
		Total goods prod	Natural resources & mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service prod	Trade, transportation, & utilities	Information	Financial activity	Professional & business services	Education & health service	Leisure & hospitality	Other services
Total	145	78	41	26	11	46	29	--	3	3	--	4	4
Contact with objects and equipment.....	25	21	13	5	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	19	16	12	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by falling object.....	10	9	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by flying object.....	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	11	10	3	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	10	9	3	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof.....	4	4	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	10	6	--	5	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with electric current.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with temperature extremes.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to environmental heat.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	77	29	21	8	--	31	23	--	--	--	--	--	3
Highway accident.....	36	4	--	--	--	21	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	12	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	6	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road.....	7	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	14	--	--	--	--	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned—no collision.....	7	--	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ran off highway—no collision.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	26	23	18	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Noncollision accident.....	22	20	16	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overturned.....	15	14	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	11	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment on side of road.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure and Major Private Industry 1 Division, Kentucky, 2003 - continued

Event or Exposure ²	Total fatalities number	Goods producing				Service producing							
		Total goods prod	Natural res & mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service prod	Trade, transportation, & utilities	Information	Financial activity	Professional & business services	Education & health services	Leisure & hospitality	Other services
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft accident.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions.....	9	9	--	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled.....	7	7	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire in residence, building, or other structure...	7	7	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	12	3	--	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	6	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Shooting.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1 Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

2 Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation and Event or Exposure, Kentucky, 2003

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or Exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosion
Total	145	77	12	25	11	10	9
Management occupations.....	20	15	--	4	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	19	14	--	4	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	16	12	--	4	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	16	12	--	4	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	9	6	3	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other protective service workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	6	4	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	12	3	--	6	--	--	--
Agricultural workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous agricultural workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers.....	6	--	--	6	--	--	--
Logging workers.....	6	--	--	6	--	--	--
Fallers.....	6	--	--	6	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	33	10	--	7	8	5	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	11	5	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	11	5	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	11	5	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	13	--	--	--	5	4	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Electricians.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Other construction and related workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Extraction workers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining machine operators.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mining machine operators, all other.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation and Event or Exposure, Kentucky, 2003 - Continued

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or Exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosion
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	10	3	--	3	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	8	3	--	3	--	--	--
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	11	--	--	--	--	--	8
Other production occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	5
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	33	30	--	--	--	--	--
Air transportation workers.....	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers.....	4	4	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	24	22	--	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	24	22	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	20	18	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers and Self-employed Workers by Industry,

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	145	100.0	90	100.0	21	100.0	34	100.0
Goods Producing.....	83	57.2	51	56.7	5	23.8	27	79.4
Natural Resources and Mining.....	41	28.3	23	25.6	--	--	18	52.9
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.....	29	20.0	11	12.2	--	--	18	52.9
Crop Production.....	17	11.7	--	--	--	--	15	44.1
Oilseed and Grain Farming.....	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	3	8.8
Corn Farming.....	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	3	8.8
Other Crop Farming.....	4	2.8	--	--	--	--	4	11.8
Animal Production.....	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and Logging.....	8	5.5	7	7.8	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	8	5.5	7	7.8	--	--	--	--
Logging.....	8	5.5	7	7.8	--	--	--	--
Mining⁵.....	12	8.3	12	13.3	--	--	--	--
Mining (except Oil and Gas) ⁵	12	8.3	12	13.3	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining ⁵	11	7.6	11	12.2	--	--	--	--
Coal Mining ⁵	11	7.6	11	12.2	--	--	--	--
Bituminous Coal Underground Mining ⁵	8	5.5	8	8.9	--	--	--	--
Construction.....	31	21.4	18	20.0	5	23.8	8	23.5
Construction.....	31	21.4	18	20.0	5	23.8	8	23.5
Construction of buildings.....	4	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residential Building Construction.....	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	8	5.5	--	--	5	23.8	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	5	3.4	--	--	5	23.8	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	5	3.4	--	--	5	23.8	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	18	12.4	13	14.4	--	--	5	14.7
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	6	4.1	5	5.6	--	--	--	--
Roofing Contractors.....	3	2.1	3	3.3	--	--	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	6	4.1	5	5.6	--	--	--	--
Electrical Contractors.....	5	3.4	4	4.4	--	--	--	--
Other Specialty Trade Contractors.....	4	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing.....	11	7.6	10	11.1	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing.....	11	7.6	10	11.1	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing.....	7	4.8	7	7.8	--	--	--	--
Other Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing.....	7	4.8	7	7.8	--	--	--	--
All Other Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing.....	7	4.8	7	7.8	--	--	--	--
Mineral Wool Manufacturing.....	7	4.8	7	7.8	--	--	--	--
Service producing.....	62	42.8	39	43.3	16	76.2	7	20.6
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities.....	30	20.7	26	28.9	--	--	3	8.8
Retail Trade.....	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and Warehousing.....	23	15.9	20	22.2	--	--	--	--
Air Transportation.....	3	2.1	3	3.3	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers and Self-employed Workers by Industry,

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Truck Transportation.....	15	10.3	14	15.6	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	12	8.3	11	12.2	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Local.....	4	2.8	3	3.3	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	8	5.5	8	8.9	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	3	2.1	3	3.3	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	3	2.1	3	3.3	--	--	--	--
Utilities.....	3	2.1	3	3.3	--	--	--	--
Utilities.....	3	2.1	3	3.3	--	--	--	--
Financial Activities.....	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and Business Services.....	7	4.8	--	--	4	19.0	--	--
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	6	4.1	--	--	4	19.0	--	--
Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	4	2.8	--	--	4	19.0	--	--
Waste Collection.....	3	2.1	--	--	3	14.3	--	--
Waste Collection.....	3	2.1	--	--	3	14.3	--	--
Solid Waste Collection.....	3	2.1	--	--	3	14.3	--	--
Education and Health Services.....	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and Hospitality.....	5	3.4	4	4.4	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and Food Services.....	3	2.1	3	3.3	--	--	--	--
Other Services.....	4	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	4	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration.....	9	6.2	--	--	9	42.9	--	--
Public Administration.....	9	6.2	--	--	9	42.9	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	5	3.4	--	--	5	23.8	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	5	3.4	--	--	5	23.8	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002

² May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DATA TABLES

Table 1 Fatal Work Injuries by Worker Characteristics and Location, United States, 2003

Gender:

Men	5,115
Women	444

Race or ethnic origin:

White, non-Hispanic	3,976
Black, non-Hispanic	542
Hispanic	791
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	42
Asian	147
Pacific Islander	11
Multiple races	3
Other or not reported	47

Age:

Under 16 years	25
16 to 17 years	28
18 to 19 years	84
20 to 24 years	461
25 to 34 years	1,016
35 to 44 years	1,324
45 to 54 years	1,298
55 to 64 years	801
65 years and over	519

Location:

Private residence	483
Farm	489
Mine, quarry	57
Industrial place and premises	1,215
Place for recreation or sports	89
Street and highway	1,822
Public building	674
Residential institutions	29
Other or not reported	701

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 1a. Fatal Work Injuries by Primary Source of Injury, United States, 2003

Primary source

Vehicles	2,412
Highway vehicles	1,737
Automobiles	361
Trucks	1,154
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors	336
Forklifts	90
Tractors	239
Structures and surfaces	797
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	671
Machinery	432
Agriculture and garden machinery	59
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	175
Material handling machinery	100
Parts and materials	356
Machine, tool, and electric parts	129
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	304
Persons -other than injured worker	35
Robber	11
Co-worker, former co-worker	8
Trees, logs	141
Chemicals and chemical products	151
Tools, instruments, and equipment	116
Containers	77
Other	914
Bullets and pellets	612
Fire, flame, smoke	127

The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or data that do not meet publication criteria. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 2. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure and Major Private Industry 1 Division, All United States, 2003

Event or exposure ²	Total fatalities number	Goods producing				Service producing							
		Total goods prod	Natural resources & mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total serv prod	Trade, transportation, & utilities	Information	Financial activity	Prof & bus serv	Education & health services	Leisure & hospitality	Other services
Total	5,559	2,390	848	1,126	416	2,637	1,371	64	130	452	143	274	194
Contact with objects and equipment.....	911	613	253	231	129	270	127	--	10	82	5	11	32
Falls.....	691	441	43	361	37	216	65	7	14	69	19	24	17
Bodily reaction and exertion.....	12	--	--	--	--	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environment.....	485	278	55	178	45	166	50	7	8	53	12	20	15
Transportation accidents.....	2,357	804	400	289	115	1,246	803	39	47	173	79	60	41
Fires and explosions.....	198	111	35	29	47	69	23	--	3	15	--	11	16
Assaults and violent acts.....	901	139	61	37	41	662	299	8	48	58	27	148	72
Other events or exposures.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 3. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Occupation and Event or Exposure, All United States, 2003

Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Transportation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	5,559	2,357	901	911	691	485	198
Management occupations.....	630	292	117	122	50	36	12
Business and financial operations occupations.....	32	15	9	--	4	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	54	31	3	6	6	6	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	20	9	--	--	--	--	4
Community and social services occupations.....	29	19	7	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	15	--	7	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	30	22	--	--	5	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	58	25	15	--	5	9	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	49	23	16	--	3	5	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	20	6	6	--	6	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	312	159	109	5	12	10	15
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	71	8	45	--	10	7	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	246	67	20	60	62	30	7
Personal care and service occupations.....	53	13	25	3	3	6	--
Sales and related occupations.....	349	92	212	12	17	12	3
Office and administrative support occupations.....	112	43	47	4	11	4	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	305	125	17	114	11	32	6
Construction and extraction occupations.....	1,033	254	35	234	327	153	28
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	395	72	45	98	68	79	33
Production occupations.....	282	38	43	97	20	32	48
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,388	998	105	143	63	48	29
Military specific occupations.....	62	39	9	7	--	4	--

¹ Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE 4. Fatal Occupational Injuries to Private Sector Wage and Salary Workers, Government Workers, and Self-employed Workers by Industry, All United States, 2003

Industry ¹	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,559	100.0	3,860	100.0	532	100.0	1,167	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.....	711	12.8	279	7.2	4	0.8	428	36.7
Mining ⁵	141	2.5	137	3.5	--	--	4	0.3
Construction.....	1,166	21.0	936	24.2	40	7.5	190	16.3
Manufacturing.....	418	7.5	397	10.3	--	--	19	1.6
Wholesale Trade.....	191	3.4	175	4.5	--	--	16	1.4
Retail Trade.....	343	6.2	234	6.1	--	--	109	9.3
Transportation and Warehousing.....	832	15.0	686	17.8	27	5.1	119	10.2
Utilities.....	42	0.8	32	0.8	10	1.9	--	--
Information.....	66	1.2	61	1.6	--	--	3	0.3
Financial Activities.....	131	2.4	113	2.9	--	--	17	1.5
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing.....	84	1.5	72	1.9	--	--	12	1.0
Professional and Business Services.....	478	8.6	351	9.1	26	4.9	101	8.7
Education and Health Services.....	210	3.8	122	3.2	67	12.6	21	1.8
Leisure and Hospitality.....	281	5.1	202	5.2	7	1.3	72	6.2
Other Services.....	195	3.5	128	3.3	--	--	66	5.7
Public Administration.....	345	6.2	--	--	345	64.8	--	--

¹ Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

² May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

⁴ Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2003 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We appreciate the contributions of numerous private businesses, the news media, and the following Local, State, and Federal agencies that submitted the source documents used to identify and analyze Kentucky's fatal occupational injuries: the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Program, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Centers for Disease Control, the Kentucky Workers' Compensation Division, the National Transportation Safety Board, the Department of Justice, the Cabinet for Human Resources, Vital Statistics, the County Coroners of the State of Kentucky, the University of Kentucky, Department of Health Services, the Kentucky State Police, and the State Medical Examiner's Office.

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**SOURCES OF INFORMATION REGARDING
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH IN KENTUCKY**

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For information concerning OSH standards, regulations, interpretations, and actions of the Kentucky Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, contact the Office of Standards Interpretation and Development.

For information concerning OSH training, consultation, technical assistance, publications, and recordkeeping, contact the Division of Education and Training.

For information concerning OSH enforcement, contact the Division of Compliance.

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